

## FAIRCHILD ADMITS HE TOOK A PASS.

But the Steam Vessel Inspector Gave It to a Stranger He Met.

Man Said He Was a Pilot on a Spruce and Had Lost All His Money.

Wanted to Go to Newburg, So the Inspector Handed Him the Pass and Paid His Own Fare.

HAD TO CHARGE MILEAGE THEN.

Such Is the Accused Inspector's Explanation of the Charge That He Rode on a Ferry Company Pass and Then Made the Government Pay His Fare.

The two star witnesses in the investigation of the charges of corruption and bribery against the local steam vessel inspector, Captain Samuel L. Fairchild, yesterday, were Captain Fairchild himself and

## FISH LEVEE WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Members of the Finny Tribe Receive in the New Castle Garden Aquarium.

Twenty Thousand Persons Visited the New Show Place and Pronounce It Perfect.

Sharks, Hairy Seals and Immense Turtles Were the Centre of Attraction.

RARE SPECIMENS ON EXHIBITION.

Many More Will Be Added as Soon as the Tanks in the Second Story Are Ready for Occupancy.

Old Castle Garden in its palmy days never accommodated the curious crowds that passed through its portals yesterday. It was the opening day of the Aquarium, and at least 20,000 people visited it during

## ORANGE GROVES TEMPTED BOYS.

Three Lads Leave Comfortable Homes to See the Golden Fruit Growing.

Got Stranded in Savannah; and Young Willis and Lybolt Were Glad to Return.

The Other, Arthur Lesser, Still Yearns for Excitement, and Is Headed for Texas.

HE HAD PAWNED HIS WINTER COAT

For That Reason He Did Not Want to Come North Again—All Are Sons of Rich Men Who Live in Harlem.

A weary and foot-sore boy walked up the steps of the handsome residence at No. 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street last night. He was Willie Willis, and he was just returning from a

had been notified by Lesser's relatives of the arrival of the lads. In the latter was money to pay his fare home, and Willie promptly started.

The last day Willie Willis received a letter with an inclosure and he made ready for his return to this city. But Lesser was more of a staid stuff. Besides, he had pawned his heavy clothing, and New York climate renders such necessary in the winter. His intention to return home even if money was sent him, Texas had always been a land of romance to him, and he felt sure that he would find the adventure which his system craved. So he shook hands with Willie Willis, told him to give his love to all the folks and then turned his face as nearly as he could toward Dallas.

**WM. STEINWAY'S WILL.**  
Two and a Half Millions Divided Among the Descendants of the Piano Manufacturer.

The will of the late William Steinway was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. It was executed on July 12, 1895. The executor and trustees are his nephews, Charles H. Steinway and Frederick T. Steinway; his son-in-law, Louis von Bernuth, and his daughter, Paula Theoda von Bernuth. Harry D. Low, J. H. Heldermeister and Charles Hoffman are the witnesses. The property is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000 in personal and \$900,000 in real property.

In the will \$3,000,000 is bequeathed to each of the following institutions: German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans of this city; German Hospital, German Society, Steinway Free Circulating Library and Free Kindergarten, at Steinway, Long Island City, and the Union Church, Long Island City. He leaves \$125,000 to his wife, Susan, Hariz Mountains, Germany, one-half to go to the poor of the town and the other half to the poor of the city. He leaves \$25,000 to his nephew, Dr. Alfred T. Hoos, of Munich, Germany.

Mrs. Louis Kiesel and her four daughters each receive \$2,000. He leaves \$5,000 to his son-in-law, Louis von Bernuth, and the same amount to his granddaughters, Miss Julia Dorothea Cassaber, Miss Lily Heldermeister, the daughter of J. Otto Tossaint, will receive the income from \$10,000 to be divided among the three granddaughters—Meta Elizabeth von Bernuth and William Steinway Bernuth. The principal will revert to them when they become of age.

One-fifth of the residue goes to his daughter by his first wife, Paula Theoda von Bernuth, and one-fifth to the children of his only son, George Augustus Steinway. This bequest is subject to an allowance of \$6,000 a year for his son for life. The residue, three-fifths of the estate is left equally to Mr. Steinway's three children by his second wife.

**A VALUABLE TIP.**  
The great Christmas edition of the Journal will be out next Sunday. It has taken weeks to prepare this magnificent paper, so that when the first edition is exhausted a second is out of the question.

Order it to-day, or by to-morrow at the latest, or you may be left lamenting your lack of foresight.

**PARSON PUT UP HIS FISTS.**  
Had a Quarrel with Squire Smith and Bergen County's Cause Celebrate Will Be Aired To-day in Court.

Park Ridge, N. J., Dec. 10.—It is all a question of veracity between the squire and the parson. As they have told two different stories, the people of this village are under the impression that one or the other must be mistaken.

Squire William D. Smith declares that the Rev. Charles Halliwell, of the Congregational Church, at Montvale, agreed to pay him for the expenses he incurred in having him appointed guardian of Frances Dowling, a little girl without a home.

The Rev. Mr. Halliwell and his worthy wife deny that any such agreement was made and declare that Squire Smith has acted in a "very ungentlemanly manner."

Justice of the Peace Crotty, at Montvale, will try to-morrow morning to straighten out the contradictory statements and give a decision for one side or the other. Squire Smith is "mad clear through," and he has brought suit against the parson to recover the amount of \$6,750. He claims he expended while getting the parson appointed to take charge of the little girl.

All Park Ridge and Montvale and Englewood and Hackensack, in fact half of Bergen County is now looking for a trial to attending the trial and see the Squire haul the parson over the coals.

There is a great deal of feeling in the matter, and the worldly people and the church folks have drawn lines over the matter.

Frances Dowling is the innocent cause of all the trouble. Thirteen years ago she was picked up in the streets of Berkeley, Cal., by Mrs. Jennie Dowling. She had been abandoned by her parents, and was only two or three days old.

Mrs. Dowling gave her the name of Frances, and raised her until eight years later, when she was married to Ernest Whitman, an electrician in New York City. The child was born out of wedlock in New Rochelle as a nurse. Frances afterward worked as a servant in a family residing in Sixth avenue, New York. About a year ago she came to Park Ridge, having been apprenticed to the family of John W. H. Macdonald.

The young girl was cruelly treated, so it was claimed, and when she finally ran away the Macdonalds were arrested. The child next passed into the care of a Mrs. Colson, a dressmaker in the village. Mrs. Colson was about to move away, and she, Rev. Mr. Halliwell, thought he would take the child.

Squire Smith claims that the parson came to him and asked that he go to the Village Court and make the necessary arrangements, and that he would be reimbursed for all his expenses and charges. The parson alone were \$6,750, and the bill presented made no claim for the time.

The Rev. Mr. Halliwell and his wife deny that he ever promised to do anything of the kind. So there is a real fight on in this village. The two men met in the Village Court yesterday, and Squire Smith sent out for a constable to have the parson removed from his sight. They are even now in the Village Court, and the other one called the other a liar.

**FOOTPRINTS AS EVIDENCE.**  
Detective Ashmead Thinks He Has Run Down the Jamaica Robber.

Detective Ashmead, of the Jamaica (L. I.) Central Office Squad, is a shrewd man. When he is not patrolling the dark streets of that village at night he is studying up on criminology. A burglar was captured and positively identified yesterday by a neat little trick on the part of Ashmead.

Henry Giesel, who is believed to have robbed many Jamaica residences, was captured yesterday in Brooklyn, and turned over to the Staten Island authorities. It seemed that among other places where he had been pilfering was the farmhouse of John H. Ashmead, a well-known farmer in the village. The man was taken to the police station, and the footprint of his peculiarly formed feet was left in the soft mud outside the house.

When the man was placed in a cell yesterday Ashmead made him remove his shoes and stockings and lay across some boards which had been placed outside the door of the cell. Then he compared the two footprints and both showed the same make. He then asked the man if he had a cent, but he promptly pawned his winter clothing, for, he argued, he would not need it in the warm climate to which they were going.

On December 8 the three youngsters boarded the steamship Kansas City, which was just about to sail for Savannah, and were assigned below. Magistrate Heitman once started for Brunswick, in the hope that Lesser's uncle would find something for them to do. But there was no work in Brunswick, so the boys went back to Savannah and looked for a job. They did not find it, and Charlie Lybolt began to get discouraged. He had a letter from his father which he received a letter from his father

## JOHN'S BANQUET WITHOUT A WORD.

Deaf Mutes Celebrate the Anniversary of Gallaudet's Birthday.

Wit Flashed, Toasts Were Answered, but Not a Sound Was Uttered.

Men Who Cannot Speak Nor Hear Praised Their Benefactor and Teacher.

HIS TWO SONS WERE AT THE BOARD

They Have Broadened and Widened the Field Their Father Ploughed, and Are Themselves Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb.

A very happy company gathered around a groaning board in "The Arena," on Thirty-first street, last night. Pretty women were there, in handsome gowns. The dinner was good and seasoned with the spice of wit. Toasts were put and answered.

Yet not one word was uttered at that table, for it was a dinner of the deaf and of the deaf and dumb. They were there to honor the fifteenth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who founded the first school for the deaf in America, and who created the American system of teaching the deaf and dumb. The guests communicated with each other by signs, spelling the words they could not speak or hear upon their nimble fingers.

The dinner was given under the auspices of the Manhattan Literary Association of Deaf Mutes. Among the guests were educators of the deaf and of the deaf and dumb, alumni of Gallaudet College and graduates of several institutions for the education of those who cannot speak nor hear. There were deaf artists, deaf engravers, deaf designers, deaf artisans of a score of trades, deaf saddlers and deaf printers. Many of the women, there, too, worked in the directions upon their sex, despite their affliction. But they have the advantage of the men, for where was even the woman who could not speak with her eyes?

The guests of honor were Dr. Thomas Gallaudet and Dr. Edwin Miner Gallaudet. There was also Thomas Francis Fox, M. A., a graduate of Gallaudet College, and head teacher in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, on Washington Heights. He has been deaf from his infancy, but he is a scholar of classical attainments. He is a member of the University Club and of the Order of Elks, and a popular orator. If a man who talks with his fingers can be called an orator, Deaf mutes manifest their loyal affection for Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet by calling him at once, their "Washington and Lincoln." Thomas Francis Fox might be called their Depew. Edwin Allan Hodgson, editor of the Deaf Mutes' Journal, was another guest.

Naturally, on such an occasion, the addresses were laudatory of the man whose birthday was celebrated, and his benevolent career was told again. Whenever his name was spelled, it was received with the waving of handkerchiefs, the salute that took the place of cheers with the voiceless banqueters. But the salute was as vigorous and had more meaning than the loudest yell of any sophomore.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet had graduated from Yale and from Andover Theological Seminary when his heart was touched by the misery of young Alice Cogswell, the deaf daughter of Dr. Cogswell, a physician of Hartford. Instead of teaching the deaf and dumb, as he had intended, he turned his back to Europe in 1815. In France he met the good Abbe Sicard, who imparted to him the method of teaching the deaf and dumb, and who left to him one of his teachers, Laurent Clerc. In 1816 the American School for the Deaf was founded at Hartford. Dr. Gallaudet remained at its head until 1820, when he retired. He married Alice Cogswell, and she proved again how dear their love is to pity.

Their sons, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet and Edwin M. Gallaudet, had to blunderingly see the way of their father's work. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet created St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, the Gallaudet residence for the deaf and dumb, and the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes in New England, New York and New Jersey. He married a deaf mute, Miss Sophie Fowler, and they celebrated their golden wedding on July 12, 1815.

**NO DIVIDE WITH TROLLEY.**  
Staten Island Ferry Accused of Violating an Agreement and Evading an Injunction.

When the Staten Island Trolley Company was ready to run cars on November 25 last, its managers went to the ferry company to arrange for carrying their passengers to this city. They were very much shocked when told that in spite of an alleged agreement to divide the route, each of their passengers would be charged ten cents for the ferry ride. They got a temporary injunction restraining the ferry company from discriminating against them by charging their patrons ten cents while the steam road's passengers were only charged five cents.

Next day the ferry company began to evade the injunction by charging the ferry passengers ten cents. But the steam road began carrying passengers to the ferry for nothing, so that patrons lost nothing. It is alleged that the ferry company divides the ferry money with the steam road. This has caused the electric road to haul passengers at the ferry for nothing, but as the ferry company refuses to divide the fare, the new road doesn't make a cent in its losses.

Lawyer Davies, for the electric road, made a motion in the Supreme Court yesterday, to set aside the injunction, to continue the injunction against the ferry company. General Tracy, counsel for the ferry company, insisted that there had been no agreement, as claimed. Decision was reserved.

**MAY IMPROVE WATERWAYS.**  
Coney Island Channel and Catskill Creek Likely to Be Deepened.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day reports from the Chief Engineer of the army recommending a survey of Nyack Harbor, which, in the opinion of Colonel Gillespie, is worthy of improvement to the extent of opening a twelve-foot channel from the town docks to the river, ten feet deep.

Recommending a survey of Catskill Creek, New York, at a cost of \$350, by providing a channel 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep at about low water from the entrance for a distance of one and a half miles.

Recommending a survey of Coney Island channel, New York, at a cost of \$350, by increasing the depth to sixteen feet mean low water.

## ARE HER TURRETS BLATH TRAPS?

Experiments Which Have Greatly Excited Naval Experts.

They Go to Show That the Massachusetts Could Be Readily Disabled.

Counterpart of One of Her Turrets Erected on Piling and Blazed at with Big Guns.

IMPACT OF AN 851 POUND SHOT.

It Pierced the Plates and Would Have Disabled Any Guns Within, Besides Killing the Gunners.

Naval experts are now inquiring of what use are the turrets of the battle ship Massachusetts. This question has been raised by an article in the Scientific American telling of gun practice on an experimental turret representing a structure identical with those on the Massachusetts.

The turrets of the battle ship, in which are situated her heavy guns, have been popularly supposed, up to date, to furnish ample protection for the men working them. Recent tests, however, have shown them to be worthless as affording means of protection and, on the contrary, veritable death traps.

The experiments were made under the conditions that would prevail in an actual sea fight. From time to time satisfactory tests have been made on armor plate which was backed by a heavy framing, such as a plate, when in position on a ship would have. This fact, however, was considered as no proof, that while a plate backed by the ship itself might stand the fire of heavy ordnance, the revolving turrets would do so. It was thought that if the turret itself was not injured it might be moved upon its supports, and the intricate working gear of the turret thus be disarranged and the guns rendered useless.

**Turret Just Like the Massachusetts.**  
A counterpart of a turret of the Massachusetts was made and placed on a solid foundation of piling, decked with heavy timbers, on which was laid a circular track of wrought iron plates. The turret was about twenty-seven feet in diameter and eleven feet high. Its frame work, consisting of vertical angle frames and horizontal channel irons, carried ten cast plates, fifteen inches thick, and one steel test plate representing the turret armor of the Massachusetts. The experimental steel plate was one that had been tested and resisted two heavy armor piercing shells, so that no defect could be claimed for the plate.

The first shot was from a 10-inch Wheeler-Stirling gun, and weighed 700 pounds. It was fired at a velocity of 1,081 feet per second, and broke upon the plate with a penetration of 30 inches. The point of impact was 14½ inches from the top of the plate. A piece of the plate 33 inches wide was carried away, and the rest of the plate crumpled in. The great big turret was moved back an inch and three-quarters.

The second shot was from a 12-inch gun, and weighed 851 pounds. It was fired at a velocity of 1,701 feet per second. The plate was cracked diagonally by the penetration of the shot. The hole was 11 inches in diameter, and the shot had extended through the last shot hole and to one of the old points of impact made when the plate was tested. The turret itself was carried back a distance of 7½ inches, and turned about on its axis slightly.

**The Shot Would Be Fatal.**  
The third shot was a Johnson fluid compressed steel armor piercing shot, weighing 831 pounds, fired from a twelve-inch gun at a velocity of 2,000 feet per second. It passed clear through the plate. The shot was broken up in forcing its way through the armor. The larger pieces went through the covering plate on the rear side of the turret, smashing things generally. Had the turret been erected at the time it was built, it would have been practically been out of the battle as half her armament would have been disabled.

The proposed change for cities of the second class is to be brought in by Senators Nussbaum, White and Tibbitts. The sub-committee of the Senate Civil Service Committee. Governor Black will take a deep interest in the new charter. He has an ambition to wipe out the police force of Troy. It is stated that the sub-committee has about agreed to report a charter which provides a single-headed Police Committee for each of the cities of the second class. Unless Governor Black is well satisfied that the Trojan Democrats will run no advantage from this charter, he will not linger in writing a veto message.

**IN BLAUVELT'S FAVOR.**  
Judge Smith Sets Aside the \$10,000 Verdict Obtained by Editor William R. Thompson, of Nyack.

Judge Smith, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday set aside the verdict for \$10,000 damages which Editor William R. Thompson, of Nyack, recently secured against George A. Blauvelt for the alienation of Mrs. Thompson's affections. The case was recently tried in the County Court, and attracted a great deal of attention because of the prominence of the persons interested.

Justice Smith says that the verdict was excessive. The evidence showed that Mrs. Thompson did not leave her husband until after she had begun an action for absolute divorce. This divorce was subsequently granted, as the husband made no defence, and Mrs. Thompson married Blauvelt. The charge that Blauvelt had induced his wife to abandon him could not be substantiated in the face of these facts.

**MINE SOLD FOR \$2,250,000.**  
Purchasers of the Anaconda Buy the Coeur d'Alene Property.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 10.—It is reported that the proposed sale of the Helena and Frisco silver and lead mine in Coeur d'Alene to the British Exploration Company has closed. The mine was owned by Helena (Mont.) parties, and has been sold for \$2,250,000. The purchasers are the same parties who have bought the Anaconda, and they are in need of the Coeur d'Alene in South Dakota, and the leading properties in Arizona and California.

**DIAZ TO OWN A TRAIN.**  
Will Consist of Palace Cars, and the Cos Is Not Limited.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—President Diaz, of Mexico, has placed an order with a Dayton (Ohio) car company for the construction of a palace car train. The order covers dining, sleeping and library cars and other cars as will make up a magnificent train. No limit is placed on the cost, and it is understood that the desire is to have the finest equipped railway train in the world.

## FOUR BIG FIGHTS IN ALBANY'S LIST.

Over Greater New York, Excise, Civil Service and City Charters.

Brooklyn's Legislators Will Oppose Any Attempt to Override Her Wishes.

Raines Committee at Odds Over the Amendment to Be Proposed for the Excise Law.

REFORMS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Governor-Elect Black Especially Interested in the Attempt to Provide New Charters for Cities of the Second Class.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Legislature is to have at least four big fights on its hands besides the numerous little ones that are sure to come up. Nevertheless, Senators who have visited Albany insist that this Legislature can finish its business before April 1 and then adjourn without delay.

Greater New York, excise, civil service and a uniform charter for cities of the second class are the subjects upon which the legislators will have their longest struggles.

Brooklyn Senators and Assemblymen who have been to Albany doing preliminary work on proposed bills have been extremely resentful as to their plans relative to the proposed charter for Greater New York. The least attempt to override Brooklyn's wishes will be a signal for a contest as desperate and as dogged as was that of last winter. When the Brooklyn men rebel they rebel with eager assistance, for the impression grows that the charter will be so drawn that its most eager supporters will be found in the hide-bound Platt men.

The struggle with the excise problem will be fierce. The main propositions with which the Haines investigating committee is dealing are the holes in the law through which "meats," "guests," "hotels" and "clubs" break in and make trouble for the police and magistrates. Already there is a serious difference of opinion in the committee as to the amendment to be proposed for the Haines law. Senator Haines proposes to be radical and talks of prohibiting all sales of liquor on Sunday. Enough has leaked from the committee consultations to prove that Senator Haines is quite alone in such a position, and that neither Senators Ford, Nussbaum nor Foley will agree to any such proposition.

**VOICE TO WATCH CLERS.**  
Legal advice has been given to the committee that a statute which arbitrarily fixes the amount and kind of food that a person must take in order to satisfy hunger would be contrary to the Constitution in that it infringes upon the personal liberty which is guaranteed by the Constitution.

It is known that the committee has thrown aside its ideas concerning meals and guests, and will try to frame amendments so as to make the law more effective as to hotels and clubs. The committee has decided to impose a tax on all clubs and to provide a police supervision over them. The utmost endeavor will be used in order to defeat the latter amendment.

There is much talk about a bill to prevent the sale of adulterated beer. The bill of Senator Ford of last year is likely to crop up again with greater strength. Some of the brewers are urging a law to provide that beer shall be kept at least six months in storage before being sold, the argument being that only beer made from malt will keep so long for the adulterated beverage spoils within such a period.

The civil service reformers will introduce a bill which will perfect the existing laws and propose an extension of the competitive system to the counties. There is also a provision in the bill that the civil service commissioners shall not be removed by the Governor until they have had an opportunity to answer charges.

The proposed charter for cities of the second class is to be brought in by Senators Nussbaum, White and Tibbitts. The sub-committee of the Senate Civil Service Committee. Governor Black will take a deep interest in the new charter. He has an ambition to wipe out the police force of Troy. It is stated that the sub-committee has about agreed to report a charter which provides a single-headed Police Committee for each of the cities of the second class. Unless Governor Black is well satisfied that the Trojan Democrats will run no advantage from this charter, he will not linger in writing a veto message.

**Memorial for Stevenson.**  
Edinburgh, Dec. 10.—A meeting of citizens prominent in literary, political and social circles, held here to-day, decided to erect a memorial to the late Robert Louis Stevenson. Lord Rosebery presided over the meeting.

**A FEW UPRIGHT**

at each of our stores taken in exchange at \$105 each; \$5 monthly.

Twenty uprights at \$175 each, \$6 monthly, including Chickering, Hardman, Bradbury, Waters, Sommer, etc., etc.

A large number of full-size square pianos at \$75 each, \$4 monthly. Very great value.

**WISSNER HALL,**

204-296-298 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. LITTON WAREHOUSES, 539 FULTON ST.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, 552 TO 558 STATE ST., CORNER PLATZ-BUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

WISSNER HALL, 61 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH, 22-24 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO.



CAPTAIN FAIRCHILD IN THE WITNESS CHAIR.

Captain Henry Beebe, Other witnesses gave Fairchild an excellent character for ability, honesty, fairness, sobriety and other virtues.

When Captain Fairchild took the stand the first thing he did was to show how he had been used on May last, when he had sworn previously that he had never used it himself. The pass, he said, had been given him by Superintendent G. S. Brantingham, of the West Shore ferry, for his wife, who, being sick, was not able to use it. On the morning of May 1 Captain Fairchild started for West Point to inspect a ferryboat. While passing up West street, he was accosted by a shabbily dressed man, who looked as though he had been drinking. This man said his name was Havens, that he was second pilot on the Mary Powell, and that he had come down to New York and got on a spree and lost all his money.

He wanted to get back to his home in Newburg, so Captain Fairchild, although the man was a perfect stranger to him, bought him a breakfast and gave him the pass to Newburg.

In cross-examination Fairchild also said that he placed more reliance on the reports and recommendations of owners, engineers and captains of vessels than he did on those of his own inspectors.

Captain Henry Beebe testified in regard to the "retire" condition of the Haystack and how when he had insisted upon certain repairs being made he had received a letter from Captain Fairchild telling him not to interfere with the work on the vessel and threatened him with the loss of his certificate. He had heard the owners of the vessel say they "would have to put up with the thing though," and that "you may as well let the inspectors go to put money in a clay box." He had told Fairchild the vessel was unsafe, but the latter never said any thing to him.

At 10 o'clock this morning the defense will begin examining its witnesses.

**BEAT A HORSE WITH A WRENCH.**  
Inhuman Italian Given Sixty Days in the Workhouse for Brutality.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 10.—Several prominent owners and drivers are not in interviews regarding Harry Garfield, son of the late President, as a candidate for Mayor. It is understood that any nomination if tendered him.

the day.

Twenty park policemen were on duty to keep the crowds in line, and they had their hands full. Dr. T. H. Bean, the superintendent, was curious to know if the public knew as much of the Aquarium after waiting more than two years, and in order to keep track of the number he placed an officer at the entrance with an indicator in the palm of his hand. The little machine registered 6,000 the first hour.

The police held the visitors in line, keeping them to the right. They made a tour of the building, and came out by another door.

The large pools in the centre of the building were the principal points of interest. One is occupied by two hairy seals, while the largest pool, which was built for a fourteen-foot white whale which while not been secured, is full of loghead charr, striped bass, and other fish.

The upper portion of the Aquarium will not be ready for the public for a couple of weeks yet. Half of the tanks there have been some time ago and the work of refilling them has been in progress ever since. When completed a portion of this part of the building will be devoted to the belated aquatic, which comprises sea anemones, corals and other marine life.

Here will be found the kelp crab which makes its home in some other crab's shell, the spider crab, the polyp in their coral shell, and the great variety of sea anemones.

A visit to the aquarium is both interesting and profitable. It is open to the public every day, except on the last Sunday, from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

trip in search of adventure which had taken him as far South as Savannah, Ga. When he went away he had money and good clothing, for his father, William T. Willis, is a wealthy lawyer, and the boy is his only child.

It was just a week ago that Willie ran away. When he told his desires to two of his cousins, Charlie Lybolt and Arthur Lesser, they agreed with him that adventure of some kind was necessary to their existence. Charlie Lybolt was perfectly willing to run away and he had money, for his father is Archibald Lybolt, a wealthy physician, living at No. 280 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and the boy had a bank account of his own. While he and Willie Willis were debating as to the comparative merits of the South and the West, Arthur Lesser came to the rescue. His home is at No. 272 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and he has an uncle living in Brunswick, Ga., so he spoke as one of authority when he said that the South was the place to visit.

The two other boys accepted his advice. They decided to go South, and drew their money from the bank. Young Willis had \$43 and Lybolt nearly \$100. Lesser did not have a cent, but he promptly pawned his winter clothing, for, he argued, he would not need it in the warm climate to which they were going.

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